

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1823.

No. 155.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Hillsborough, N. C., January 1, 1823.

A
James Armstrong,
Sarah Armstrong,
Frederick I. Avery,
James Atkinson,
Wm. Andis,
Garrison Anderson,
James Allison,
Joseph Allison.

B
Wm. S. Baker,
Wm. M. Ballard,
John H. K. Burguin,
Miss Nancy Boyan,
Joshua Berry,
Catherine S. Bonner,
Richard Breeze,
Lodis L. Bruce,
John Bruce,
Wm. Boyles,
Joseph Booth, sen.,
Joshua Buckingham,
Wm. Bowls.

C
Miss Eliza Chapman,
Jane W. Curry,
C. Campbell,
Mrs. Polly Cate, sen.,
James Carroll,
Samuel Clayton,
James Cheek,
John Carrigan,
Duncan Cameron,
Martha Caldwell,
John Cummings,
Nancy Carroll,
John Carrington,
Phyllis Cate,
Clark and Master of Equity.

D
Abraham Davis,
Griensfield Debruler,
Thomas Day, 2,
Rev. R. T. Daniel,
Benjamin Dorman,
Jesse Dorman,
Elizabeth Estes, 2,
Birrass Estess.

E
Mrs. Fleming,
Margaret Fausett.

G
Master B. Grove,
Mrs. Elizabeth Glas,
Samuel Garrard,
Rev. E. Graves, 2,
Wm. D. Grimes.

H
James Hatch, 2,
Wm. Horton,
Hardy Hurdle,
Charles J. Haigh,
Thos. W. Hocken,
James Hutchinson,
Richard Hines,
Howel F. Hicks,
Wm. Harris,
Mildred T. Hall,
James Hamler,
Miss Sally H. Hinton,
Morgan Hart,
Wm. Hicks,
Lucy H. Hicks.

R. L. Cook, P. M.

Jan. 3.

52—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell one tract of land, containing

Two hundred Acres,
lying on Cain creek; also one ditto, four miles from Hillsborough, containing

One hundred Acres;

one ditto, ten miles from Hillsborough, on the stage road leading from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill, containing

One hundred and four Acres,
well watered and timbered.

Also my House and Lot in the town of Hill-borough, a good dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms will be made easy, and no doubt to suit purchasers, by applying to the subscriber.

Meredith Adams.

Dec. 14.

49—4w

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch.

ELEGANT

Mahogany Furniture.

THE subscriber has lately received, on commission, from Mr. John Baker's factory at Fayetteville, the following articles of elegant Mahogany furniture, viz.

- 1 fancy Side Board,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 fancy Bureau,
- 1 plain ditto,
- 1 Secretary,
- 1 Book Case,
- 1 pair twisted leg Dining Tables,
- 1 twisted leg Breakfast Table,
- 1 plain ditto
- 1 inclosed Wash Stand,
- 1 corner ditto,
- 1 octagon Candle Stand,
- 2 double elliptic ditto,
- 1 brass clasped Portable Desk,
- 2 Toilette Glasses,
- 1 Camp Bedstead,
- 2 pair Foot Stools, &c.

ALSO

- 1 maple Camp Bedstead,
- 1 handsome Swinging Cradle.

The above furniture is made in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. Those who are desirous of purchasing, will be shown the articles on applying to the subscriber, at Birdsall & Co's store.

Anthony W. Horton.

Jan. 6. 52—4f

Alexander, Harrison & Co.

ARE thankful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business. They still continue their

Saddle and Harness-Making

Business,

to which they have added a

Shoe Establishment.

All orders addressed to them shall be executed with strength, neatness and dispatch.

January 1. 52—4f

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining at the Post-Office in Chapel-Hill, N. C., January 1, 1823.

A
Charles E. Alexander, John Lambert.

B
John Blackwood,
George S. Balser,
John Beel,
William Barber, 2,
Horace H. Benton,
William M. Ballard,
Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin,
Samuel Brewer.

C
Jesse Carter,
Thomas Cole or Allen Ellis,
Andrew Collins,
Henry E. Coleman,
Mrs. Goldwell.

D
William Daniel.

E
John Elliott.

F
John Pitts,
Richard L. Fearn,
Mary Flintoff,
The Freshman Class.

G
William H. Gray.

H
Samuel S. Hinton,
Zacariah Herndon,
William G. Hill,
Miss Nancy Herring,
Knoch Hathcock,
Mrs. Sarah Hudson.

K
Hill W. Kilpatrick,
Nathaniel King,
B. Kittrell.

H. Thomson, P. M.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 1. 52—3w

TO LET.

THE Store House lately occupied by James Phillips & Son.

Also FOR SALE,

A handsome Philadelphia built GIG.

Inquire of

Wm. H. Whitted.

Dec. 17. 49—

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, FOR SALE.

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—4f

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the Observer & Gazette, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs. Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25. 48—

EDUCATION.

THE Female School at Mrs. Jane Ray's, under the care of Polly D. Hanner, will commence on Monday the 13th instant, where will be taught the useful and ornamental branches of FEMALE EDUCATION; at the following reduced prices:

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic at \$5 per session.

Geography, English Grammar, Drawing, Painting and Needle-work, at \$6.50 per session.

Board by Mrs. Jane Ray, at 25 dollars per session.

Jan. 1. 51—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Mark Pickett } In Equity.

William Pickett et alias } Bill to foreclose.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice and his wife, two of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, for the said John Rice and his wife, to appear here at the next term of this court to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March next, to answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50 52—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Thomas Hutchins } In Equity.

William Pickett et alias } Bill to foreclose.

IT appearing to the court that John Rice and his wife, two of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks successively, for the said John Rice and his wife, to appear here at the next term of this court to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the third Monday in March next, to answer the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, James Webb, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50 52—3w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

November Term, 1822.

Mann Patterson } Original attachment.

William Bailey.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: Therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of February next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, John Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$2 62 51—5w

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, in Orange county, 16 miles west of Chapel Hill, on the night of the 20th instant, a sorrel horse, with a large old fashioned double skirted saddle and bridle. The horse is about five feet high, small star on his forehead, small white streak on his nose, some white on his hind feet, his mane hangs on the left side. The person suspected as the thief, calls his name Speed, which he sometimes changes to Speedy, and no doubt will change his name again; he is about six feet high, stout built, full in the face, and has the appearance of a man that has been sick; his dress was a light drab coloured coat and pantaloons, and a large hat turned up at the sides and behind. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or five dollars for the horse alone.

James Johnston.

Dec. 22, 1822. 50—3w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough; the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary out-houses; with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—4f

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 2. 39—

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 13.

This being the day in the week for the presentation of petitions—a number of petitions, about seventy, were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. John Speed Smith of Ky. from a select committee, appointed on the subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Walworth, of New York, rose and said it had become his unpleasant duty to inform the house, and particularly his worthy friend from Kentucky, who a few days since moved a resolution on the subject, (to whom Mr. W. took this opportunity to tender the thanks of the friends of the deceased) that it was no longer in their power to render a tribute of gratitude to the memory of the gallant Allen, by providing for the necessities of his bereaved mother. Mrs. Allen's health, said Mr. Walworth, had long been impaired, and she was unable to sustain the shock, produced by the sudden and tragical death of her brave son, who was the hope of her old age, and on whose filial piety she depended for the support of her declining years. Her heart, said Mr. W. has been broken, by this cruel stroke of adversity, and her spirit has taken its departure to meet its kindred spirit in another and a better world. But said Mr. W. although we have thus been deprived of the power of making provision for the support of the mother, whose welfare occupied his latest thoughts, there is one still left who has a right to our protecting care. And said Mr. W. I hope and trust the sister, whose desolate situation gave an additional pang to the heart of the dying hero; that she, who has thus been deprived not only of the support of a kind and worthy brother, but also of the guardian care of a pious and affectionate parent; that she, who has now a double claim to our protection and to our sympathy, may receive that bounty which congress intended to bestow upon the mother, who is now removed beyond the reach of a nation's gratitude. Mr. W. concluded by moving a recommitment of the bill, for the relief of the mother and sister of lieutenant Allen, to the naval committee, that it might receive such amendments as present circumstances had rendered necessary. Which was agreed to.

The house then took up the bill making provision for the occupation of the mouth of Columbia river, when Mr. Colden proposed an amendment, which was negatived, 54 to 48.

Mr. Mallary then moved an amendment; which, after being read, was ordered, with the bill, to lie on the table.

The speaker communicated a letter from the secretary of the navy, accompanied by an exhibit showing the number of officers of each grade necessary to command the vessels of the navy; which was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

And the house adjourned, after 4 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 14.

On motion of Mr. Conner, it was Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed, to inquire into the expediency of discontinuing the running of the stage, from Fredericksburg, by Halifax, in Virginia, to Greensboro', in N. Carolina, and that the mail be transported on horseback.

Mr. Sterling offered the following resolution, which lies, of course, one day on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed, to communicate to this house, what progress has been made towards the completion of the military road leading from Plattsburg to Sackett's harbor, in the state of New York; how much of said road remains unfinished; the probable expense of completing the same; and also, any intimation in his possession, showing the importance of said road, in a military point of view.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, the bill, entitled "An act in addition to an act, for the more prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury," was read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring all payments of money out of the treasury of the U. States, to the party entitled to receive it, where such mode of payment may not be detrimental to the public interest.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Woodcock in the chair, on the bill to provide for procuring the necessary surveys and estimates for certain roads and canals.

estimates for certain roads and canals.

[This bill proposes to provide— "That the president of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made for a national road from the city of Washington to that of New Orleans; and for canals, from the harbor of Boston, to the south, along the Atlantic sea-coast; and to connect the waters of Ohio above, with those below the falls at Louisville; Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumberland, designating what parts may be made capable of deep navigation; and for communications between the Susquehanna and the rivers Seneca and Genesee, which empty into lake Ontario; and between the Tennessee and Savannah, and between the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombekky rivers; and for such other routes for roads and canals as he may deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view. The surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before congress.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two skillful civil engineers, or who may be detailed to duty with that corps, as he may think proper, and the sum of — dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The bill having been read—

Mr. Stewart proposed an amendment to the detail of the bill.

Mr. Cocke requested Mr. Stewart to withdraw his amendment for the present; for he said he should like to hear from the gentleman who reported it, some reasons to satisfy the house of the utility of this measure. He wished, before proceeding to amend the bill, to be satisfied of the correctness of its principle. He wished the gentleman also to shew the power which this house has to pass the bill.

Mr. Stewart consented to withdraw his amendment for the present.

Mr. Hemphill then proposed an amendment to the detail of the bill.

Mr. Barbour, (speaker,) rose to make a motion, the object of which, he said, was to test at once the principle of the bill. This motion was to strike out the first section of the bill. He did not propose to enter into a discussion of the principle of the bill. The subject had been so much discussed in this house and this nation, that he took it for granted congress was prepared to determine at once whether it would or would not commence a system of internal improvement. This bill, Mr. B. said, was the means whereby to attain that end, the object of it being to cause surveys and estimates to be made, with a view to that end. It could not be necessary, he said, for him to remark, that the house ought not to pass the bill unless it was disposed to commence and prosecute a system of internal improvement. Being decidedly of the opinion, which he had long entertained, that this house has no constitutional power on this head, and that the attempt to exercise it would give rise to feuds and jars among the members of the confederacy; being opposed to the establishment of a system of internal improvement, and considering the measure proposed by that bill as a means to that end, he moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Upon this motion being announced— Mr. Hemphill rose and delivered his views of the bill, as well on the ground of expediency as on those of constitutionality. Of Mr. Hemphill's elaborate speech, abounding with facts and calculations, &c. it would be unjust to attempt here to give a synopsis.

Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, next assigned the reasons why he should vote for the bill. He approved it as a means of obtaining information useful to every department of the government, and to every individual in the nation—and not as part of a system of internal improvement, to which he was opposed.

Mr. Wright opposed the bill altogether, as contrary to the letter of the constitution, which, he contended, gave to congress no authority to commence a system of internal improvement.

When Mr. Wright concluded—

The question was taken on Mr. Barbour's motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and decided as follows:

For striking out the section 56

Against it 62

So the motion was negatived.

[The house being thinly attended, this vote was not regarded as a decisive one.]

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

And the question being stated on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time—

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved to lay the bill on the table.

On this question Mr. Nelson of Maryland, required the yeas and nays to be taken.

Mr. Hardin asked if it would be in order to amend the motion as to lay the bill on the table until a day beyond the session (4th March?) He thought enough of the time of the house had been occupied with it.

The speaker said the amendment would not be in order.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to lie on the table, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 76, nays 73.

So the bill was ordered to lie on the table; and then

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, January 18.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Reid of Georgia, rose, and said that the bill providing for the execution of certain surveys, and for the collection of topographical information, with a view to a system of internal improvements, was yesterday ordered to lie upon the table, by a vote of this house. I was, said he, one of the committee by whom that bill was reported; and although quite willing to afford the hon. chairman of the committee an opportunity to make an experiment, the measure did not altogether meet my approbation. My objections to the bill are not to be found, however, in constitutional scruples. I believe that congress does possess the power to establish roads and construct canals. But, I am aware, that there is much diversity of opinion upon the subject. A large portion of the people entertain the opinion that we have not the power, and the chief magistrate has recently expressed his convictions to the like effect. Under these conflicting sentiments, I do not believe that any system of internal improvement, however well devised by congress, would be efficient, because concert and harmony are necessary to its prosperity. It would seem therefore, that our first step should be a settlement of this question. This can only be done by an amendment of the constitution, which shall give to congress the power alluded to, in terms so explicit as to preclude all dispute. Such an amendment is now offered, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

"Congress shall have power to establish and construct roads and canals."

This joint resolution received its first reading, and lies on the table.

The engrossed bill, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the more prompt settlement of public accounts, and for the punishment of the crime of perjury," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, January 16.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for the better organization of the district court of the United States within the state of Louisiana, dividing the same into two districts.

Mr. J. earnestly urged on the house the immediate passage of this bill, as being rendered peculiarly necessary by the present circumstances of the country.

Mr. Cocke objected to the bill on account of the addition of five hundred dollars per annum proposed to be made to the salary of the judge; which he moved to strike out of the bill.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. said, as the bill had been only this morning laid upon the table, he should prefer its taking the ordinary course of bills. For which purpose, he moved that it be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Johnston replied to both the gentlemen. The bill, he said, being recommended by the representation of the state, as necessary for the due execution of the laws in the state of Louisiana, he thought it almost a matter of course to pass it, especially as it contained no new principles. With regard to the additional salary proposed to be allowed to the judge, he thought it not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary so enable him to live; &c. Mr. J. again earnestly pressed a decision on the bill at this time.

The motion to recommitt the bill was negatived, by 50 votes to 45.

The question recurring on Mr. Cocke's motion to strike out the proposed addition to the judge's salary, it was strenuously opposed by Mr. Johnston, of Lou. and Mr. Wright, and supported by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Allen, of Mass.

This motion was negatived, 52 votes to 45.

On the question to order the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, the yeas and nays stood as follows—yeas 89, nays 57.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The house then again took up, in committee of the whole, the bill further to regulate the collection of duties on imports.

The discussion of the details of the bill was resumed, on amendments proposed; in which the following gentlemen took part:

Messrs. Tracy, McLane, Cambreleng, Nelson, of Mass. Wood, Barlow, McKim, Buchanan, Ingham and Little.

At 4 o'clock, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, January 17.

On motion of Mr. Conklyn, it was resolved, that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a naval academy for the instruction of midshipmen and other young officers in the services appertaining to their profession.

On motion of Mr. Hooks, it was resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repairing the Fort at Smithville, N. Carolina, or to erect new fortifications at a more suitable site.

On motion of Mr. Cocke of Ten. the house proceeded to consider the resolution now lying on the table, calling for information respecting the surveys of public lands, &c. Mr. C. moved an amendment to the resolution, which was agreed to; and the resolution as thus amended, was agreed to without a division.

The house, not without considerable opposition to the recess of to-morrow, adjourned over to Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

GREECE.

Hydra, Oct. 1.

The Turkish fleet, after having left the Ionian sea, passed on the 6th of September Cape Matassan, and anchored some time in the Gulf of Colokythia. On the 14th the Greek fleet was seen doubling Cape Malee, when the former sailed with a favourable gale towards the island of Candia. On the 17th it made its appearance between Cape Malee and the isle Parapola.

On the 20th the two fleets anchored opposite to each other. That of the Greeks consisting of 60 vessels, formed its line at the mouth of the canal of Spezia, while that of the Turks, consisting of 96 sail, viz. six ships of the line, nine frigates, and the others corvettes, brigs, and transports, directed themselves towards the island of Stratonice, having the wind on the poop, and with an intention of breaking the enemy's line, and of penetrating to Napoli di Romania.

The fight lasted six hours, and it was obstinately contested on both sides. Twenty-eight Greek vessels driven by the wind, which was adverse, were obliged to double Cape Docas, when they necessarily became inactive; the Greek flotilla, however, from the superiority of their officers and sailors, succeeded in repulsing their opponents.

The Greeks fought bravely, for they fought in the presence of their wives and children who covered the hills on shore. Capt. Antonio Creasis, in particular, distinguished himself by his bravery in attacking with his brig a Turkish man of war, of which he cut away one mast, and damaged the rigging. Three times did the brave captain expose himself to the cannon of the Turkish vessel, which unable to resist him, was at length compelled to set sail into the main sea.

"In the evening the Turks retired, and were pursued to the isle of Parapola. On the 24th they again appeared before Stratonice, again attempting to enter into the bay of Spezia, but the appearance of 15 fire ships, stationed there by the Greeks, prevented the attempt. The Turkish admiral sent two ships well laden with provisions towards Napoli, and then sailed towards the Negropont. The Greeks captured the two provision ships, one of which was an Austrian vessel, having on board a Tchovous or Adjutant of the Turkish admiral, on whose person was found a letter from the admiral to the commandant of Napoli, as follows:—

"I have ruined the island of Spezia; I have captured or put to flight a crowd of the vessels belonging to the infidels; I continue to exterminate this perfidious and audacious race, but the currents of the sea have prevented any reaching you. I send, however, to you abundance of provisions, and before long I hope to return. In the mean time be steady and fear nothing, for the prophet will assist you to your rights."

The Greek fleet set sail immediately after in pursuit.

Baltimore, January 16.

Letters have been received in this city, from Paris, stating that England, in case hostilities should break out between France and Spain, had contracted to furnish the latter with funds to carry on the contest; that she was to receive Cuba as a sort of mortgage or indemnity for her loans, that an arrangement has already been entered into with the constituted authorities of the Island, to bring about this event. It is rumored, that agents from Cuba are now in Washington, to sound our government on this point, whether if this Island should declare itself independent, the United States would acknowledge and guarantee the same. This may account for the late sudden departure of the

British squadron from the Cuba station, without staying to co-operate with commodore Porter.

Chronicle.

FROM PERU.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.

There is a consolation in turning from the despotism of the old world, which latterly occupied our attention, to contemplate the brighter prospects of the new, and to record those events which promise so much happiness, and at no very distant period, to the vast American continent. Of all the chiefs of South America, the soundness of general San Martin's political principles was perhaps the most doubted; his conduct in Peru was at best of an equivocal complexion; there was but too much reason to apprehend that he wished to set himself up as a military monarch and absolute dictator, and that his promised resignation of authority, when the affairs of the country would seem to him to justify such a step, was only a lure the better to secure the unresisting concurrence of the people, and to rivet the very power he declared himself ready at a proper season to abandon.—He has, fortunately for himself and the cause of liberty, disappointed those who indulged in such anticipations—he has acted like a good citizen—he has fulfilled his promises—he has resigned not only his dictatorial authority, but his military command—he has resigned all that belonged to his station, as a public man, into the sovereign hands of the people's representatives, and this simple, yet noble and heroic act, will cover over as with a balm many errors, which it would be out of nature to suppose he had not committed in the course of a "ten years' revolution and war."—We would not wish to take from him any of the merit of this great act, but it is evident that his principles have not suffered by his interviews with Bolivar. The following, which we copy from the Morning Chronicle, is his

Proclamation to the Peruvians.

"I was present at the declaration of the independence of the states of Chili and Peru; I have in my possession the standard which Pizarro brought with him to enslave the empire of the Incas; I am no more a public man. This is a recompense, with usury, for ten years' revolution and war."

"My promises to the people, with whom I have waged war, have been fulfilled: I have achieved their independence, and I leave to their will the election of their governors."

"The pressure of a successful warrior, however disinterested may be his intentions, is an object of fear for states that establish new constitutions. On the other hand, I am already vexed to hear said, that I wish to make myself a sovereign. However, I shall be always ready to make the last sacrifices for the liberty of the country, but as a private individual, and nothing more."

"As to my public conduct, the opinions of my compatriots, as it generally happens, will be divided; but their children will give the true criterion."

"Peruvians! I leave with you the national representation already established. If you put in it an entire confidence, you will triumph; if not you will become the victims of anarchy."

"Let firmness preside over your destinies, and may you enjoy forever felicity and peace."

"JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.
20th Sept. 1822."

FROM MEXICO.

The sch. Eudora arrived at Charleston on the 15th instant, from Havana, bringing papers of that place to the 4th, from which the editor of the Charleston Courier makes the following extracts:

The Spanish schooner Amable Teresa, which arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. brought accounts from Mexico to the middle of December. By these, it appears that gen. Davila, the former commandant of Vera Cruz, was to sail from that port shortly after that Turbide was still in Jalapa, where he had had an interview with gen. Santa Ana, who, having been badly received, and ordered to proceed under arrest to Mexico, immediately returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since, at the head of his troops, proclaimed the republican government, and has published, under date of the 3d ult. a long manifesto to the Mexican nation; and on the 6th, he also published a letter to Turbide, in which he details the services he had rendered to make him emperor, but finding that he had infringed upon his oath, and the treaties of Iguala and Cordova, he was now obliged to proclaim the republic, which he did among 2000 bayonets, and the most sincere applause and vivas. This spirit of opposition to Turbide, had also extended itself into the interior of Mexico, and gen. Santa Ana had been joined by several divisions of the army. A flag of truce was sent to the castle of St. Juan de Ulua, by gen. Santa Ana, but the only answer received was, that a more liberal interchange between the castle and the city would be acceded to.

Immediately after the change of government at Vera Cruz, the exportation of specie, &c. was permitted, under the regulations of the 22d March 1823.

On the 10th December, gen. Santa

Ana left Vera Cruz, to attack Echeverria governor of Jalapa, who was at Soledad, short of provisions. On the 4th, the regiment No. 6 marched from the city of Mexico, for San Luis, where the republican standard had also been raised under the Marquis of Jalal.

Extract of a letter, dated La Guayra, December 10.

The United States sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Spence, has been on this station some time, and she has been of essential service to the American interests in the port. She arrived here at a critical period—a period when we were threatened with a visit from Morales by land and water.—The Spanish squadron had come up within eighteen miles of this place—but hearing that the Cyane and brig Spark were here, they were alarmed and gave up the plan of attack.

The conduct of capt. Spence, while here, has been honorable to himself and the country that gave him birth.—He was induced to postpone sailing for the coast of Africa, in consequence of the conduct of Morales and the earnest solicitations of all the Americans here and in Caracas. While he was here we felt secure, although Morales threatened to shoot all Americans and foreigners found in the country. The noble, manly, dignified protest of capt. Spence to Morales' infamous manifesto, does him great honor, and will be read by Americans with pleasure. The Cyane will sail from here to-day or to-morrow for St. Thomas, to convey some American vessels, and will then proceed to Africa. The congress frigate and brig Spark are expected here daily from Porto Rico. Thanks to our government, which has at length seen the importance of keeping up a naval force in these seas—a measure which ought to have been taken long since—but better late than never. Captain Spence was so fully convinced of the actual necessity of such a force, that I think he would not have left here, had he not heard of the arrival of the Congress. We shall, however, be perfectly secure now; and the trade to this country daily becomes more important.

The Philadelphia Gazette publishes several documents showing incontestably the value of the services rendered by capt. Spence, of the navy, in the Cyane, in protecting the rights of our citizens on the main, and in giving security to their persons and property. The Americans, merchants and others, at Lagaira, Caracas, &c. express their gratitude for the attention of the government to their interests and safety, in sending a naval force there, under charge of such energetic and accomplished commanders. The spirited protest of capt. Spence against the iniquitous decree of Morales is particularly applauded.

St. Louis, (Missouri), Nov. 30.

Major General Gaines, accompanied by his aid, lieutenant Lowndes, and Dr. Nicholls, of Fort Atkinson, arrived in town a few days since from the Fort of St. Anthony. After a short stay he resumed his journey for head quarters, having declined the compliment of a public dinner from the citizens of St. Louis, which was immediately tendered to him on his arrival.

Gen. Gaines has just returned from a most arduous tour of inspection throughout the western territory, which has occupied him for the last six months. During that time he has visited the cordon of posts from the Arkansas to the head waters of the Mississippi, traversing an immense region of the most extraordinary fertility and beauty.—We are glad this tour has been made; there is something more in it than belongs to the ordinary visits of inspection. The military resources of the countries lying on the Arkansas, the Missouri, and the Mississippi, must be obvious to the government, and have always been the theme of military men who have looked to them. Mr. Calhoun was fully impressed with the importance of these resources, though he has yet, perhaps, to learn their extent and variety, when he withdrew the troops from the barren heaths of the north and posted them off the fertile banks of those rivers.

They are now placed on a rich soil and live in handsome well built houses, the work of their own hands, which cost them little more than the trouble of putting them up. We hear of one post whose buildings are finished in a style that would add to the elegance of many of our towns, and of another post whose agricultural labor not only affords them an abundance of the necessities of life, but a considerable surplus for exportation. The celebrated fortifications at Fort Chaires, near Kaskaskias, built upwards of a century ago, of which, however, nothing but the ruins now remain, were supposed to be an extraordinary instance of munificence in the French commandant who had them constructed—the expenditure of money caused to raise those works exceeds all belief; and yet the new Fort of St. Anthony, which comparatively cost nothing, is said by those who have some knowledge of the fact to be a far more elegant and substantial establishment.

The tour of gen. Gaines, we trust, will afford new light to the government

in its military views towards this country. His report to the secretary of war, we expect, will be a document of the greatest interest—his materials are perfectly new, and with his experience and observation he will make the best use of them.

From the East Florida Herald Extra, Dec. 27.

The Florida Indians.—A party of about forty chiefs and warriors of the Micassuky Indians, from the Big Swamp, visited this city last week. They waited on col. Eustis, the acting agent for East Florida, and explained to him the objects of their visit, which was principally to learn from him the intentions of the government, and to represent their distresses for want of powder and lead, there being no traders in the country to supply them. The agent having heard them, delivered to them the following talk, and they departed the next day.

"Brothers—You have come here without being asked to come; and it appears, without any business. This I do not approve.—I have said to your chief, Minacope, all that I was authorized to say; and you know what I said to him."

"Since, however, you have come so far, you shall not go away with empty hands. I give you presents of powder, lead, tobacco, and food."

"I do this because I know your great father, the president, loves his red people, and wishes to see them happy. He ordered governor Duval to hold a treaty with the red men last month, at Fort St. Marks. Ap-lachy.—But on account of the sickness at Pensacola, and at New Orleans, the governor could not obtain the proper supplies of presents and provisions for the red people, and was obliged to put off the treaty. He will hold it at another time, and will give you all proper notice, at what time and what place to meet him."

"Until then, mind your own business—follow your hunting—plant your corn—be peaceable, and believe that your great father the president will take care of you."

Important Decision.—The president and directors of the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky brought a suit in the Adair circuit court, against Benjamin Lampton and others, on a note for money loaned at the branch at Greensburg.

The defendants, by their attorney, plead as follows: "That the writing sued on was illegal and void; for they aver that the Bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky, at their branch at Greensburg, loaned the defendant bank paper, or notes of the said bank, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier of said Bank of the commonwealth, payable on demand, and which bank paper or notes were issued and loaned by said bank by the authority and in pursuance of an act of the legislature of Kentucky, entitled, 'an act to establish the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky,' and which notes or bank paper were transferred by delivery, and were bottomed upon the credit, loaned for the benefit, and issued in behalf of the state of Kentucky, and were bills of credit, within the meaning and prohibition of the constitution of the U. States of America, article 1, section 10, forbidding the emission of bills of credit by any state in the Union; and in consideration of said illegal loan of said illegal bank paper, the defendant executed his note with security then to the plaintiff, for the amount, according to the denomination of said illegal bank paper; and said note, executed by him as aforesaid, became due, and the defendant paid the call made thereon and the interest also, and executed the note, in the petition set forth, for the balance still unpaid of said illegal bank paper, as a renewal note, and a substitution and satisfaction of the first note aforesaid, and for no other consideration."

The plaintiff filed a demurrer to the plea, and judge Tompkins sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the amount of the note.

The defendants prayed an appeal; and at the present term of the court of appeals, the cause was heard and the judgment of the court below affirmed.

Argus.

At the last session of the legislature of Georgia an act passed abolishing penalties or forfeitures for usurious contracts.—All specialties and contracts of whatever kind, on which a rate of interest is raised, above eight per cent. per annum, are declared not to be void, but if the enforcement of them is sought by action at law, then the principal alone which is due is recoverable.

It may be remarked, however, that if legal interest upon contracts is not allowed to be recovered, this prohibition has the character of a forfeiture at law. If the usury is declared not to be criminal, it should not vitiate the legal interest due on the principal—for if the latter be due the other seems necessarily to follow it. The very indulgence or extension granted, has an exception; that in some degree, mars its completeness, and usury still remains, in certain cases, under a partial legal denunciation in Georgia.

A tax has been levied, by the same legislature, of thirty-one and a quarter cents on every hundred dollars owned by any person in Georgia, of stock in the Bank of the U. S. This is done in

the face of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

A mutual insurance company has been chartered by the same authority to insure against losses by fire or water, and also to insure lives. The capital is limited to \$60,000 dollars, but the company may commence business when they have 100,000. *Charleston Merc.*

Massachusetts Peace Society.—The annual address before this society, pronounced on Christmas evening, by hon. R. Sullivan, of Boston, is highly commended in the Christian Register, for the simplicity and beauty of its style, and the justness of its sentiments. The author, adds the same paper, ably replied to the arguments of the advocates for war, who contend that nature indicates that the love of war is a passion natural to the whole creation. He argued that all war, excepting for self-defence, is in itself unnatural and senseless, and Utopian in its objects. He demonstrated from history, that by the cultivation of peace, governments were consolidated and nations enriched and blessed, and that war was baneful and ruinous alike to the warriors and to their posterity. He vindicated the principles of peace societies, considering them the handmaids of Christianity, and consistent with an enlightened love of country.

Extract from the Message of the hon. Caleb Rodney, acting governor of Delaware.

"Slavery in every shape and form, and under any circumstances, is a blemish upon the fair fabric which we have erected in this country to liberty. Notwithstanding its deformity, to avoid a condition which might bring equal if not greater evils on society, we must bear the misfortune until time shall cure it. The voluntary emancipation of more than three hundred slaves, annually, by individuals, for the last thirty years, affords satisfactory evidence that the people from a sense of duty as Christians, are favorable to its abolition. Should the same course be continued for the next thirty years, to the extent of even a fourth of the yearly manumissions heretofore made, slavery will not exist in this state. To aid this prevalent, benevolent disposition, I recommend to the legislature the enactment of a law to prevent any person or persons who may move into this state, from any other state with his or her family, and to become residents, from bringing any slave or slaves into the state, unless provision shall be made for their liberation, after a reasonable time of servitude; so that slavery shall not be tolerated in the state, except with those whose lot is already cast among us.

Doylestown, (Penn.) Jan. 15.

Singular occurrence.—In a county of Pennsylvania, situated between the Delaware and Schuylkill, in the early part of December, a muscular, athletic young man, feeling that inclination for society, which is natural and proper, visited at the house of a farmer, whose daughter possessed charms to excite the inclination of some other young men of the vicinity—and on the same evening several met at the same place. After a variety of conversation, and some boasts of agility, a trifling wager was laid, that the young lady could throw him at a wrestling match!—She reluctantly, no doubt, engaged in the contest—and after a few trips, succeeded in giving him a fair fall. Unfortunately, he was unable to rise, or make the last exertion, without the most excruciating pain!—The spectators of his fall succeeded in putting him on a bed, sent for a neighboring surgeon, who found the patient in much distress, and, on examination, discovered that a dislocation of the thigh, at the hip joint, upwards and backwards, had taken place. By the assistance of four men, it was reduced; and the young man is in a fair way of recovery—undoubtedly much chagrined and mortified at his defeat by one of the weaker sex! [*Correspondent.*]

Counsellor Littenstern, of Frankfurt on the Maine, has published a very singular work, in which he attempts to prove, argumentatively and methodically, that the predictions respecting Anti-Christ are now on the eve of being accomplished. Anti-Christ, he asserts, will appear in 1833; his arrival will be succeeded by ten years of religious wars; after which the Millennium, as he assures us, will commence in 1836!

Visiting made useful.—The Chinese have visiting cards, the colour and size of which are regulated agreeably to the rank and estimation of the person visited. Lord Macartney received from the Viceroy of Petcheh a crimson card—large enough to have papered his bed chamber!

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the will of John Young, deceased, late of the town of Hillsborough, I shall on Thursday the 27th of February next, expose to public sale, on a credit of one, two, and three years, part of lot No. 25 in said town, on which there is a large and commodious dwelling house, containing seven rooms and two good cellars, with a kitchen, smoke house, and an iced house on the premises.—Bonds with approved securities will be required before the title is changed.

Thomas D. Watts,
Executor.
54—1da

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, January 29.

In the Senate, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt continues to be the prominent subject of discussion. No question has yet been taken on the main principle, or any of the incidental propositions; and of course no decisive opinion can be formed of the fate of the measure in that body. Nor can any satisfactory indications of the issue be gathered from the course of the discussion, as both sides of the question are maintained with great ability; though the advocates of the bill have, so far, outnumbered its opponents. The interest of the subject, and the talents engaged in the debate, have attracted to the senate crowded audiences for several days.

Asst. Intel.
HUGH NELSON, of Virginia, has been appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of Mr. Forsyth, who is about to return home.

The hon. Wm. Lowndes, member of congress from South Carolina, died on the 27th of October last, on his passage to England.

Two of the stage drivers between this place and Fayetteville have been arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the mail from Wilmington to the north; and, after undergoing an examination, were admitted to bail.

Raleigh Star.

Convention.—On the 9th instant, a meeting of the delegates from the several captain's companies of the counties of Rowan and Davidson was held at Salisbury, when C. Fisher, esq. informed the delegation of a meeting which had been held in Raleigh, by the members of the legislature favorable to calling a convention; and, after the proceedings of that meeting were read, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That this delegation do highly approve of the proceedings of the members at Raleigh favorable to a convention, and do earnestly recommend to the people of Rowan and Davidson, at the next annual election, to elect delegates to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to concert measures, with the delegates from other counties, in furtherance of the great object in view.

Depreciated Money.—A meeting was held at Petersburg, Va. on the 14th instant, to take into consideration the subject of the present depreciated currency in circulation in that town, when it was

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of nine be appointed, to take the said subject into consideration, and to devise some measure by which the evil, which has so long existed to the great injury of our place, may be remedied.

A committee was accordingly appointed, and the meeting adjourned to the 22d instant.

It is understood that the depreciated value of the notes of the banks of N. Carolina gave rise to this meeting, and that its object is to regulate the discount to be demanded on them in future.

Mrs. Allen, the aged mother of the late lamented lieut. Allen, died at Hudson on the 7th instant, in consequence of excessive grief at the loss of her son.

New-York, January 11.

The United States' steam galley Enterprise, having undergone the necessary alterations, commodore Porter yesterday hoisted his broad pendant on board of her, and made a trial of her speed in the harbour. The wind blew a gale at N. W.—and although she displayed a great deal of canvas, she proved to be stiff, and capable of carrying a great press of sail. An experiment was also made of the effect which the artillery might have upon the engine. The result was perfectly satisfactory; the machinery was not the least affected by the shock. The enterprise then passed the wharves were crowded with citizens, who viewed with much satisfaction, the performance of the vessel, and the alterations made in the galley in so short a space of time. The appearance of the Enterprise is very war like.

Columbus, Jan. 3, 1823.

Presidential Nomination in Ohio.—At a meeting this evening, nominated Mr. Clay as a proper person for the presidency of the United States, 60 votes to 7 votes. Mr. Clinton had 5 votes, Mr. Calhoun 1 vote, and Mr. Adams 1 vote. The debates at the meeting were long and tedious, and many went away before the final vote was taken.

Extreme cold weather.—At Bellows Falls, Vt. on Tuesday the 7th inst. between the hours of six and seven the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero.

An act for the relief of Debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum*, for any debt contracted either by note, bill, bond, open account, or otherwise, after the first day of May next, and shall be desirous to take the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to tender to the sheriff of the county, his lawful deputy, coroner or any constable, by whom he, she or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities, in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next court, to which the execution shall be returnable, then and there, to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court, in relation to his, her, or their taking the benefit of this act; and in case of failure to appear judgment shall be entered up instantly upon said bond against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs; and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act. *Provided,* That if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impanelled to try such issue, and the plea of *non est factum* shall only be received upon the party making oath of its verity. *And provided further,* if it shall be made appear satisfactorily to said court, that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness, or other cause to be judged of by the court, the case shall be continued over to the next court, at which term the same proceedings shall be had as if he had appeared at the first term. *And provided further,* if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds. *Provided nevertheless,* that when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid within twenty days of the sitting of said court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her, or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid. *Provided always,* that when any *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall be directed to any constable, and he shall take bond as aforesaid, such bond shall be conditioned for the defendant's appearance at the county court of the county in which such constable resides.

Be it further enacted, That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds, it shall be the duty of such sheriff, deputy, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said security to surrender the principal in discharge of himself in open court of the county to which the *causa* is returnable, or to the sheriff or other officer, as the case may be, of said county; and he security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power which by law special bail have over their principal.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person, or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to schedule previously filed with the clerk of said court, agreeably to the provisions of this act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to them, that at least ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their creditors, or their agent or attorney, of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors, or to swear him, her or them, to the schedule aforesaid, as the case may be, and to direct the clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such debtor or debtors from imprisonment for debt in all the cases where notice may have been given to the creditors—which notice shall be filed with the clerk of said court. *Provided nevertheless,* if any creditor or creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a jury at the first term before such debtor or debtors are sworn.

Provided further, That if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued: And if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment; or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath; or if said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to the court, that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested,

or to their agent or attorney, then and in that case, the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the money, property or effects be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by the court.

And be it further enacted, That when any debtor or debtors taken upon any *capias ad satisfaciendum* as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the clerk of the court, at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act, and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned under any *capias ad satisfaciendum* for any debt contracted after the first day of May next, who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the creditor, on the trial of any issue before the jury under the provisions of this act, to have the debtor examined on oath before the said jury.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

MARRIED.

At Chapel Hill, on the 24th inst. Mr. Abram Spurling to Miss Polly Mitchell.

In the vicinity of Chapel Hill, on the 22d inst. Mr. William Horne to Miss Nancy Z. Currie, formerly of Schenectady, New-York.

On the 15th inst. in the county of New-Hanover, William H. Hardin esq. of Raleigh, to Miss Maria Hill, daughter of the late col. Thomas Hill, of that county.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 24th inst. Mr. Nathaniel Thompson of that city, to Miss Winifred Simms, daughter of the late William Simms, deceased.

In Newbern, on the 9th inst. Mr. George W. Dixon to Miss Antoinette Hunt.

At Salisbury, on the 8th inst. Maj. Edward M. Yarbrough, to Miss Rebecca Long.

On the 16th inst. in Wilmington, Mr. For McCallum to Miss Lucy Atkins.

Some time since, in Duplin county, Mr. Jacob Mathies, aged 111 years, to Mrs. Selena aged 119 years.

DIED.

In Wake county, on Monday night last, William E. Roberts, esq.

In Chowan county, on the 25th ult. Mrs. Rebecca Williamson.

In Newbern, on the 11th inst. in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Penelope Cheeke, relict of the late Thomas L. Cheeke, esq. of that place.

Lately, in Bertie county, Thomas Brickell, esq. late a member of our state legislature.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
January 23	49	56	53
24	52	60	63
25	45	46	45
26	44	45	45
27	45	56	56
28	44	53	53
29	56	50	51

M-Dowell's Bible Questions

for sale at this office.
Jan. 29. 55—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a large and elegant assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season,

which they offer on very moderate terms, for cash only.

They have also on hand a quantity of prime chewing TOBACCO.

Cain & Moore.

Jan. 22. 55—3w

THE subscribers having established a

Blacksmith's Shop

in this town, nearly opposite to Wm. Huntington's store, are ready to perform all such work as may be presented in that line. Their prices are the same as blacksmith's work was done for at Mr. Kirkland's shop during the last year.

Wm. Huntington & Co.

Jan. 28. 55—3w

OFFICIAL LIST

Of the EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING of the

HILLSBOROUGH

MASONIC LOTTERY.

Now drawing under the superintendence of the Managers.

Those numbers without any prize affixed, are blanks.

24	89	131	207
5	107	159	221
46	111	159	225
62	116	163	230
64	123	166	233
68	129	190	235

338	1536	2669	3901
248	1550	2684	3912
252	1551	2689	3926
254	1552	2692	3950
257	1554	2695	3951
267	1578	2696	3940
277	1583	2697	3958
290	1585	2719	3981
291	1587	2736	3983
299	1592	2746	3988
336	1601	2751	4000
346	1606	2753	4001
365	1615	2754	4027
367	1620	2756	4055
372	1652	2768	4056
380	1670	2786	4063
383	1680	2808	4072
417	1705	2823	4095
437	1709	2828	4130
439	1735	2830	4137
447	1740	2838	4137
457	1743	2845	4140
458	1748	2846	4143
482	1749	2849	4144
484	1766	2857	4162
493	1770	2865	4169
494	1771	2866	4171
504	1774	2869	4178
509	1775	2874	4188
510	1778	2880	4190
513	1800	2881	4191
529	1819	2891	4211
544	1825	2897	4224
557	1826	2913	4239
559	1827	2917	4248
566	1839	2919	4249
594	1849	2934	4254
601	1853	2936	4257
607	1882	2986	4258
618	1894	2993	4273
641	1896	2995	4276
653	1923	2999	4283
662	1936	3001	4296
672	1948	3008	4302
673	1958	3022	4309
697	1995	3027	4334
710	2001	3028	4349
727	2008	3056	4354
751	2015	3064	4355
771	2020	3069	4362
812	2022	3072	4364
817	2039	3077	4369
822	2040	3089	4374
826	2043	3091	4376
857	2052	3093	4378
891	2057	3094	4384
902	2059	3101	4388
913	2076	3102	4392
917	2080	3103	4422
926	2093	3121	4423
931	2094	3125	4425
935	2098	3138	4429
943	2101	3148	4435
953	2106	3170	4454
973	2116	3178	4454
977	2118	3181	4466
979	2124	3193	4481
996	2135	3198	4482
1001	2141	3201	4483
1031	2167	3218	4486
1041	2175	3242	4489
1057	2180	3247	4499
1064	2186	3272	4504
1071	2199	3273	4510
1081	2247	3281	4512
1107	2242	3284	4526
1114	2265	3287	4533
1119	2269	3288	4554
1131	2282	3310	4556
1133	2284	3330	4576
1141	2295	3351	4590
1150	2310	3365	4615
1163	2351	3372	4626
1180	2354	3394	4630
1189	2362	3433	4646
1193	2364	3439	4647
1195	2371	3443	4660
1209	2395	3447	4670
1213	2399	3448	4679
1214	2400	3460	4687
1218	2403	3496	4698
1234	2406	3497	4726
1246	2411	3529	4731
1253	2422	3534	4732
1263	2435	3565	4754
1264	2436	3562	4759
1268	2437	3575	4793
1270	2440	3576	4799
1285	2450	3589	4802
1293	2458	3618	4809
1349	2464	3619	4810
1357	2484	3647	4831
1365	2485	3648	4839
1368	2498	3651	4844
1372	2517	3655	4848
1384	2533	3665	4854
1411	2539	3707	4861
1414	2573	3712	4878
1416	2614	3766	4888
1431	2625	3778	4894
1439	2626	3779	4896
1444	2629	3810	4904
1458	2639	3813	4913
1467	2642	3823	4916
1506	2643	3832	4960
1517	2656	3836	4969
1523	2661	3855	4974
1528	2662	3862	4983
1534	2668	3873	4987

The ninth day's drawing will take place on Wednesday the 5th day of February next, at which time (as soon as the wheels are opened) tickets will rise to ten dollars.

The Managers.

January 28. 55—

THE subscriber having established himself

in the town of Hillsborough, opposite the Union Hotel, intends carrying on the

Chair and Cig Making

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

SPES NOSTRA.

Again we hail the hallow'd morn,
Which broke the bonds of death and sin,
When Israel's heavenly King was born,
And God's salvation usher'd in.
When from his heaven of heavens above,
He deign'd to come and dwell below,
And to assume, in matchless love,
The humble form which mortals know.
A prophet's foot before him trod,—
And thus that prophet's voice did say,
"Behold the blessed Lamb of God,
Who comes to take our sins away."
Yes! glorious was the great intent,
The holy purpose thine revered—
When he, on mercy's errand bent,
In manifested flesh appear'd.
When he, who dwelt in power on high,
Thus condescended for awhile
To come from his empyrean sky,
To bless, to save, to reconcile.
Shall man, poor frail unworthy man,
The Saviour's mission dare despise?
Shall he, whose life is but a span,
Slight God's own hallow'd sacrifice?
Beware, lest now ye take you rest,
And leave the Son of Man betray'd!—
Blest be his name—for ever blest
The holy offering he has made.
The Lamb of God has been reveal'd,
Mid sinful men on earth he stood—
Thanks be to him who thus hath seal'd
Redemption with his precious blood.
Christmas Day, 1822. ORABMYN.

From Goodrich's History of the U. States.

ARTICLE, RELIGION. From 1607 to 1689.

The colony of Virginia, from its earliest existence, was exclusively devoted to the church of England. For several years, its unsettled state prevented that attention to a religious establishment, which afterwards the subject received. At the expiration of 13 years from the founding of the colony, there were but eleven parishes, and five ministers: the inhabitants of the colony did not at this time, however, much exceed 2000 persons.

In 1621, the colony received a large accession to its numbers, and the governor and council were instructed "to take into special regard the service of Almighty God, and the observance of his divine laws; and that the people should be trained up in true religion and virtue." At the same time, the Virginia company, ordered a hundred acres of land, in each of the boroughs, to be laid off for a glebe, and 200*l.* sterling to be raised, as a standing and certain revenue out of the profits of each parish, to make a living: this stipend was thus settled—that the minister shall receive yearly 500*l.* of tobacco, and sixteen barrels of corn; which were collectively estimated at 200*l.* sterling. In 1642, the assembly passed a law prohibiting all, but those who had been ordained by English bishops, from preaching.

In 1659, during the time of governor Berkeley, the parishes of the colony were further regulated, the religion of the church of England was confirmed and established, and provision made for the support of the ministers. The maintenance of a minister was put at 1600 pounds of tobacco, which as valued at that time, (at ten shillings per hundred,) was about 80*l.* sterling. But in addition to this, he had a dwelling house and glebe; also 400 pounds of tobacco, or 40 shillings for a funeral sermon, and 200 pounds of tobacco, or 20 shillings for performing marriage by license, or 5 shillings, when the banns were proclaimed. The tobacco destined for the minister was brought to him well packed in hogheads, prepared for shipping. To raise this crop, 12 negroes were necessary.

The special object of the New England planters, in settling the country, was the enjoyment of their religious opinions, and the free exercise of religious worship, without molestation. Early attention was, therefore, paid to the gathering of churches, and the regulation of religion. They were Calvinists in doctrine, and Congregational in discipline. Each church maintained its right to govern itself. They held to the validity of Presbyterian ordination, and the expediency of synods on great occasions. From the commencement, they used ecclesiastical councils, convoked by particular churches for advice, but not for the judicial determination of controversies.

In each of the churches, there was a pastor, teacher, ruling elder and deacons. The pastor's office consisted principally in exhortations; upon the teacher, devolved the business of explaining and defending the doc-

trines of christianity. The business of the ruling elder was to assist the pastor in the government of the church.

Early provision was made for the support of the ministry. On the arrival of the colonists of Massachusetts Bay, at Charleston, before landing, a court of assistants was held, and the first question proposed, was, how shall the ministers be maintained? The court ordered that houses be built, and salaries be raised for them at the public charge. Their two ministers, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Wilson, were granted a salary—the former 50*l.* per annum, and the latter 20*l.* until the arrival of his wife.

After the settlement of the several colonies, all persons were obliged by law to contribute to the support of the church. Special care was taken that all persons should attend public worship. In Connecticut the law obliged them to be present, on the Lord's day—on all days of public fasting, and thanksgiving, appointed by civil authority, on penalty of five shillings, for every instance of neglect.

By the year 1646, (22 years from the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth,) there had been settled in New England, 77 ministers, who were driven from the parent country, 60 towns and villages had been planted, and 30 or 40 churches gathered.

In 1637, the first synod convened in America, sat at Newtown, Massachusetts, and was composed of all the teaching elders in the country, and messengers of the several churches. Magistrates also were present, and spoke as they thought fit. The object of calling this synod was to inquire into the opinions of one Ann Hutchinson, a very extraordinary woman, who held public lectures in Boston, and taught doctrines considered heretical. The whole colony was agitated and divided into parties. The synod, after a session of three weeks, condemned 82 erroneous opinions which had become disseminated in New England.

The Dutch Reformed Church was introduced into New York with the first settlers, and was generally embraced by the Dutch population of that colony.

The Roman Catholics first came to America in 1632; they settled in Maryland, and now constitute a respectable and numerous portion of the inhabitants of that state.

The first Baptist church in America was formed at Providence in 1639. Their sentiments spreading into Massachusetts, in 1651, the general court passed a law against them, inflicting banishment for persisting in the promulgation of their doctrines.

In 1656, the Quakers making their appearance in Massachusetts, the legislature of that colony passed severe laws against them. No master of a vessel was allowed to bring any one of this sect into its jurisdiction on penalty of 100*l.* Other still severer penalties were inflicted upon them in 1657, such as cutting their ears, and boring their tongues with a hot iron, &c. They were at length banished on pain of death, and four, refusing to go, were executed in 1659.

In the year 1646, a synod met at Cambridge, which, by adjournment, protracted its session to 1748, when it was dissolved. This synod composed and adopted the "Cambridge Platform," and recommended it, together with the Westminster Confession of Faith, to the general court and to the churches. In this synod were present the ministers and churches of Connecticut, and New-Haven, who united in the form of discipline which it recommended. This in connection with the ecclesiastical laws, was the religious constitution of Connecticut, until the completion of the Saybrook Platform, a period of about sixty years.

From 1689 to 1736.

During this period, the spirit of the religious bigotry and intolerance may be observed to have abated in a very considerable degree. The conduct of those sects which had called forth those severe and unjustifiable restrictions upon the freedom of religious worship, had become less offensive and exceptionable; and, at the close of this period, religious persecution had ceased in all the colonies, and the rights of conscience were generally recognized.

In 1692, the *Mennonites* were introduced into Pennsylvania, and settled at Germantown. Their increase, however, has been small.

In 1719, the *Tunkers*, or General Baptists, arrived at Philadelphia, and dispersed themselves into several parts of Pennsylvania.

In 1741, the *Moravians* were introduced into America by count Zin-

zendorf, and settled at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Regularity, industry, ingenuity and economy are characteristic of this people. They have considerably increased, and are a respectable body of christians.

The *German Lutherans* were first introduced into the American colonies, during this period, and settled principally in Pennsylvania and New York.

Episcopacy was considerably extended during this period. In 1693, it was introduced into New-York; into New-Jersey and Rhode-Island in 1702; into South Carolina in 1703, by law; into Connecticut in 1704.

In 1708, the Saybrook Platform was formed by a synod, composed of congregational ministers, under authority of the legislature of Connecticut.

About the year 1737, a revival of religion very extensively prevailed in New-England. At this time, great numbers united themselves to the church, and testified by their conduct through life, the genuineness of their profession.

The celebrated Whitfield came to America about the year 1740, and produced great religious excitement by his singular powers of pulpit eloquence. He did not found any peculiar sect in this country, although he gave rise to that of the *Calvinistic Methodists*, in England.

From 1756 to 1775.

The only religious sect introduced into America, during this period, was that of the *Shakers* or *Shaking Quakers*, who arrived from England in 1774, and settled at Niskayuna, near Albany.

Although the spirit of religious intolerance had disappeared from the colonies, and the puritanical severity of the north had become much softened, yet until the commencement of the French and Indian war, the religious character of the colonies had remained essentially the same.—But during this war, infidelity was extensively introduced into the army, by means of the foreign English officers and soldiers who were sent into the country.—From the army, it spread itself into society, and produced a considerable relaxation of morals, and a looser adherence to principles.

From 1775 to 1783.

* During the revolution, the colonies being all united in one cause—a congress being assembled from all parts of America—and more frequent intercourse between different parts of the country being promoted by the shifting of the armies—local prejudices, and sectarian asperities were obliterated. Religious controversy was suspended, and bigotry softened.—That spirit of intolerance, which had marked some portions of the country, was nearly done away.

But, for these advantages, the revolution brought with it great disadvantages to religion in general. That vague atheism, which had been spread over France, which knows nothing, and believes nothing—which acknowledges no distinction between right and wrong, and considers a future existence as a dream, that may, or may not be realized—was thickly sown in the American army, by the French; and uniting with the infidelity, which before had taken root in the country, produced a serious declension in the tone of religious feelings, among the American people.

In addition to this, religious institutions during the war were much neglected; churches were demolished, or converted into barracks; public worship was often suspended; and the clergy suffered severely, from the reduction of their salaries, caused by the depreciation of the circulating medium.

From 1783 to 1789.

Methodism was introduced into the United States during this period, under the direction of John Wesley, in England. This denomination increased rapidly in the middle states, and, in 1789, they amounted in the United States, to about 50,000.

During this period, also, the infidelity, which we have noticed, seems to have lost ground. Public worship was more punctually attended, than during the war, and the cause of religion began to flourish.

From 1789 to 1797.

At the close of the preceding period we observed that religion had re-

* Dr Ramsay, in classing those persons, in America, who were in favour, and those who were opposed, to the revolution, notices among the former, the *Irish emigrants* generally; the more enlightened *Germans*; the *Presbyterians*, and *Independents*; the *opulent slave holders*, in the southern states; and generally, the *young, the ardent, the ambitious, and the enterprising*, throughout the country. Among those who were opposed to the revolution, were the *Scotch emigrants*, *Quakers*, *Episcopians*, many *old men*, and most of the *rich*, in the eastern and middle states.

vived, in a degree, from the injuries it suffered during the revolutionary war; and we might have expected, that under the auspices of a wise and settled government, conducted by a practical christian, like Washington, it would have acquired a still more commanding influence. Such, however, was not the fact.

As the people of the United States heartily espoused the cause of the revolution in France, and sympathized with that people, in their struggle for freedom, it was but too natural, that the sentiments of the revolution, on other than political subjects, should be imbibed. As the French revolutionists were almost universally deists, or atheists, these sentiments were extensively spread over the U. States.

For a time the boldness of the enterprises, the splendour of the victories, and the importance of the conquests, achieved by the French republic, promoted the extension of French infidelity in the U. States. "Most eyes," says Dr. Dwight, "were disabled from seeing the nature of the purposes, which the revolutionists had in view, and of the characters which were exhibited on this singular stage. In the agitation and amazement excited in all men, few retained so steady optics as to discern, without confusion, the necessary consequences of this stupendous shock."

Infidelity was also greatly extended, at this time, by the writings of Paine, Godwin, and others, which were industriously circulated through the country.* The perspicuous and simple style of Paine, his keen powers of ridicule, directed against the Bible, and above all, the gratitude which multitudes felt for the aid his pen had given to our revolution, contributed to give him a peculiarly powerful influence. His vicious life, however, and the horrible enormities committed by the French revolutionists, gave such a fearful comment upon their principles, as at length, in a great measure, to bring them into discredit, and to assert their growing influence.

From 1797 to 1801.

Although infidelity does not seem to have made much progress in the United States during this period, it was evident that it had taken deep root in many minds. Infidels, however, were less confident, and less ready to avow their sentiments. They stood abashed before the world, at the fearful and woodchilling horrors which their principles had poured out upon France. Their doctrines were, at the same time, powerfully refuted by the ablest men both in England and America. At length, they ceased to make proselytes, spoke favourably of the christian religion, and generally admitted that it was absolutely necessary to good government.

During this period, or soon after, a revival of religion commenced in New-England, and seems to have been the beginning of that series of revivals which have since overspread the United States. Some sects which had before regarded "revivals of religion" with suspicion or aversion, became convinced of their utility, and began to promote them.

From 1801 to 1809.

Powerful revivals of religion pervaded the country during this period, and tended strongly to prevent open infidelity, and to check the tide of pollution, which was invisibly spread over the land.

From 1809 to 1817.

During this period, extensive revivals of religion prevailed, and liberal and expanded plans were devised and commenced for the promotion of christianity. Several theological institutions were founded, missionary and bible societies were established, and a great call for ministers of the gospel was heard.

* Godwin's Political Justice, and Paine's Age of Reason, powerfully urged on the tide of infidelity. An enormous edition of this latter publication was printed in France, and sent to America, to be sold for a few pence only, where it could not be sold; it was given away.

† "The present state of our moral and religious character," say the late president Dwight, "cannot, perhaps, be more advantageously illustrated, than by a comparison of it with that of our ancestors. The religion of former times, was more zealous, rigid, scrupulous, and uniform. At the same time, it was less catholic, gentle, indulgent in lawful cases, graceful and amiable. The strictness, the energy, the commanding character, of their religion, we have, in a great measure, lost. Where they stood firmly against the blast, we bend, to escape its fury. Where they watched, we are asleep. Where they fought manfully, we are employed in parleying. Where they triumphed, we are satisfied with a drawn battle. On the other hand, we have, in some respects, advantageously relaxed from their austerity and rigour. We live more kindly, and evangelically, with christians of other denominations. Our religious controversies are less violent, and we regard fewer things as fundamental grounds of difference. On the other hand, they educated their families more

virtuously; regulated society with greater skill; executed laws with more exactness; and settled the affairs of men on a more solid foundation.—They chiefly exhibited the magnanimous, the gentle, virtues. Ours are more amiable, but less firm. Theirs were rough and unwinning, but the more to be relied on. In justice to these excellent men, it ought to be added, that to them we are indebted for almost every thing in our character, which merits commendation."

A Canine Police Officer.—The following extraordinary instance of sagacity was the subject of much conversation at Paris during last summer:—A gentleman, followed by his dog, went to Vauxhall; the gendarmes at the door refused to allow the dog to follow his master. Some dispute ensued, and the officer came up. He found the visitor pleading with all his eloquence for permission to be attended by his old and faithful friend. "All I can do," said the officer, "is to take care of your dog till you leave the place; you will find him safe on your return." The gentleman reluctantly left his dog, and entered among the gay company. Pickpockets were as dexterous in Paris as in London, and he was robbed of his watch. He went out and complained to the officer. I have been robbed, said he, and the misfortune was occasioned by your refusal to let my dog follow me. Had the dog been with me, my property would have been safe. The officer ordered the police to make search for the depredator, but the person who had been robbed said he had not the least doubt his dog would be able to detect the thief. The officer was incredulous upon that point, but permitted the dog to go in with the master. The animal dashed in among the company, and soon followed a dandy, whose air and appearance entitled him to the respect due to a duke. The gentleman who had lost his watch, pointed out the person to the police. It is impossible that elegant young man could commit the crime, said the gendarme. I am certain my dog is not mistaken, replied the owner of the watch, he has traced my property. The police arrested the party; he was searched, and eight watches found in his possession. They were laid upon the floor of a room, and the dog sagaciously selected his master's watch from the rest; the initials of the owner were on the case. The pickpocket proved to be a notorious offender, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the Paris tribunal.

Retaliation.—Among the *faceties* of Charles the second's day, it was the custom when a gentleman drank a lady's health as a toast, by way of doing her greater honor, to throw some part of his dress into the fire, an example which his companions too were bound to follow, by consuming the same article of their apparel, whatever it might be. One of his friends perceiving at a tavern dinner that Sir Charles Sedley had on a rich cravat, when he named his host, committed his cravat to the flames, as burnt a offering to the temporary divinity, and Sir Charles and the rest of the party were obliged to do the same. The poet bore his loss with great composure, observing it was a good joke, but that he would have as good a one some other time. He watched therefore his opportunity, when the same party was assembled on a subsequent occasion, and drinking off a bumper to the health of Nell Gwynne, or some other beauty of the day, he called the waiter, and ordering a toothdrawer into the room, whom he had previously brought to the tavern for the purpose, made him draw a decayed tooth which long had plagued him. The rules of good fellowship, as then in force, clearly required that every one of the company should have a tooth drawn also, but they very naturally expressed a hope that Sedley would not be so unmerciful as to enforce the law. Draw, however, to all their remonstrances, and persuasions, and entreaties, he saw them one after another put themselves into the hands of the operator, and whilst writhing with pain, added to their torment by exclaiming, "patience, gentleman, you know you promised that I should have my frolic too."

LEGAL DEFIANCE.

Two eminent members of the Irish bar, Messrs. Doyle and Yvelton, quarrelled so violently, that from words they came to blows. Doyle, the more powerful man (at the first at least,) knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming with vehemence, "You scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman." To which Yvelton, rising, answered with equal indignation, "No, Sir, never—I defy you, I defy you!"